

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:**

*Please replace paragraph [0056] on page 9 with the following amended paragraph:*

**[0056]** Referring now to FIG. 1, there is shown a graphical representation in the form of sine waves of power balancing by half-cycles for time proportional delivery of power to resistive loads. The graphs show power (P) as a function of time (t). For example, FIG. 1A graphically illustrates a typical AC power source with positive (P01, P02, P03... Pn) half-cycles and negative (N01, N02, N03... Nn) half-cycles. FIG. 1B represents the time proportional output 5 from the control system to the heating element. The graph illustrates the cycling of the output and represents the desired time-dependent power level ( $\pm P_d$ ). FIG. 1B is reproduced in each of FIGS. 1C to 1G for reference. FIG. 1C shows an existing series connection where each of two element halves receive 50% of the power ( $\pm P_{1/2}$ ) on all half-cycles (corresponding to the half-cycles of the control system output in FIG. 1B) so that the sum of the two halves equal the desired power  $\pm P_d$  to the resistive element. FIG. 1D shows the effect of connecting two resistive elements in parallel without the corrective circuit of exemplary embodiments. Each half of the element would produce twice the desired power ( $\pm 2P$ ), such that the total power ( $\pm P_T$ ) would be four times the target power level and would overload the circuit. FIG. 1E shows that with exemplary embodiments, one half of the element assembly would receive the first half-cycle P01 at twice the desired power, then would be off for the next three half-cycles N01, P02, N03 of the controlled output 5. FIG. 1F shows the second

half of the element assembly, which would receive the second half-cycle N01, and then would be off for the next three half-cycles P02, N03, P04 of the controlled output 5.

FIG. 1G shows time proportional power 10 balancing across half-cycles according to an exemplary embodiment, providing a total average power that is consistent with the original desired power level.

*Please insert the following paragraph on page 9 after paragraph [0056] and before paragraph [0057]:*

FIG. 2 is a schematic illustration of a exemplary circuit 200 constructed according to exemplary embodiments, and optional surrounding components of an assembly connected thereto. The circuit 200 includes an embodiment of the circuit for proportionally dividing an electrical load among a plurality of load sections 202 shown in FIG. 3. In addition, the circuit 200 includes fault detection circuitry, audible and visual alarm circuitry and reset circuitry.

*Please delete on page 7 paragraphs [0039] and [0040].*